orage sum obtained upon each application is \$1,309,leads to suggest the propriety of making some special appropriation for the preven-IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI. I advise appropriations for such internal improvements as the wisdom of Congress may deem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Missispip justifies a special allusion to that subject. I suggest the early adoption of some measure for the removal of the obstructions which now impede the navigation of that great channel of commerce. great channel of commerce

Government to meet demands for arream of pensions is an admonition to Congress and the Executive to give continuous consideration to any similar project in the future. The great temptation to the presentation of fictitious claims afforded by the fact that the av-

THE CIVIL SERVICE. In my letter of acceptance of the nomina-tion for the Vice Presidency, I stated that in my judgment "no man should be an incum-bent of an office the duties of which he is for thent of an office the duties of which he is for any cause unlit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands." This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested, and of certain proposed regulations governing the appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted, mainly because they have seemed to exalt the mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity, andeven special fitness for business capacity, and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me the rule that should be applied to the mancapement of the public service may properly conform in the main to such as regulate the condition of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness.

The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of measurements be successful. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility, so far as practicable, should be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough. The views expressed in the foregoing tetter are those which will govern my administration of the executive office. They are

tetter are those which will govern my administration of the executive office. They are doubtless shared by all intelligent and patriotic citizens, however divergent in their opinion as to the best nethods of putting them into practical opention. For example: The assertion that original appointment should be based on assertained fitness is not to dispute, but the question how in practice such fitness can be most effectually ascertained is one which has for years excited interest and discussion. The measure which with slight rariations in its detail has lately been urged upon the attention of Congress and the Eccutive has as its principal feature the scheme of competitive examination, save for certain exceptions, which need not here be specified. This plan would provide for admission to the service only in its lowest grade, and would accordingly demand that all vacancies in higher positions should be filled by promotion alone. In these particulars, it is in conformity with the existing civil service system of Great Britain and indeed the success which has attended that system in the country of its birth is the strongest argument which has been urged its adoption here. The fact should not, he ever, be overlooked that there are centreleatures of the English system which in not generally been received with favor in excentry, even among the forenost advoc so of civil service reform. Among them are

2. Limitation of the maximumage at

an applicant can enter the servee, while men in middle life or under ac, with exceptions, rigidly excluded.

3. A retiring allowance upon bing. These three elements are as

These three elements are as importat factors of the problem as any of importat facellminate therefrom the English Stem
The avowed purpose of the Inglish Stem
to devote their lives to Innen of the country
an assurance that, has ablice employmen by
It, they need never love it, and that aler
cipients of an annual they shall be the ecipients of an annual they shall be the setem, as an entirety, as proved very success. standard processes of the content of the English system of the Eng

are often so cramped by routine procedure as almost to disqualify him from instituting the changes required by the public interests. The infusion of new blood from time to time into the middle ranks of the service might be very beneficial in its results. The subject under discussion is one of grave importance. The evils which are complained of can not be eradicated at once; the work must be gradual. The present English system is a growth of years, and was not created by a single stroke of executive or legislative action. Its beginnings are found in an order in counsel promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and cautious scrutiny of its workings that fifteen years later it took its present shape. Five years after the issuance its workings that fifteen years later it took its present shape. Five years after the issuance of the order in council, and at a time when resort had been had to competitive examinations as experiments, much more extensively than has yet been the case in this country, a select committee of the House of Commons made a report to that House which, declaring its approval of the competitive method, deprecated nevertheless any precipitation in its general adoption as likely to endanger its ultimate success. During this tentative period the results of the two methods of passing examination and competitive examination were closely watched and compared. It may be that before we confine ourselves upon this important question withcompared. It may be that before we confine ourselves upon this important question within the stringent bonds of statutory enactment we may profitably await the result of further inquiry and experiment. The submission of a portion of the nominations to a central board of examiners selected solely for testing the qualifications of applicants may, perhaps, without resert to the competitive test, put an end to the mischief which attends the present system of appointment, and to the present system of appointment, and it may be feasible to vest in such a board a wide discretion, to ascertain the characteris-tics and attainments of candidates in these particulars which I have already referred to particulars which I have already referred to as being no less important than mere intellectual attainment. If Congress should deem it advisable at the present session to establish competitive tests for admission to the service, no doubts such as have been suggested shall deter me from giving the measure my carnest support; and I urgently recommend should there be a failure to pass any other act upon this subject, that an appropriation of \$25.000 per year may be made propriation of \$25,000 per year may be made for the encorcement of section 1,753 of the Re-vised Statutes. With the aid thus afforded me, I shall strive to execute the provisions of that law according to its letter and spirit. I am unwilling, in justice to the present civil servants of the Government, to dismiss this subject without declaring my dissent from the server and almost indiscriminate censure with which they have been recently assailed. the serere and almost indiscriminate censure with which they have been recently assailed. That/they are, as a class, indolent, inefficient and corrupt is a statement which has been often made and widely credited, but when the extent, variety, delicacy and importance of their duties are considered the great majority of the employees of the Government are, in my judgment, deserving of high commendation.

mendation.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

The continuing decline of the merchant marine of the United States is to be greatly deplored, in view of the fact that we furnish so large a proportion of the freights of the commercial world, and that our shipments are steadly and rapily increasing. It is a cause of surprise, as not only is our navigation interest diminishing, but it is less than when our exports and imports were not half so large as now, either in bulk or in value. There must be some peculiar hindrance to the development of this interest, or the enterprise and energy of American mechanics and capitalists would have kept this country at least abreast of our rivals in the friendly contest for ocean supremacy. The substitution of iron for wood and of steam for sail have wrought great revolutions in the carrying wrought great revolutions in the carrying trade of the world, but these changes could not have been adverse to America if we had not have been adverse to America it we had given to our navigation interests a portion of the! aid in protection which has been so wisely bestowed upon our manufacturers. In second and the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress, with the suggestion that no questions that no questions are to the subject to the subject to the wisdom of Congress, with the suggestion that no questions that no questions that no questions are to the subject to the subject to the wisdom of the subject to the wisdom of the subject to the wisdom of the subject to t tion of greater magnitude or farther reaching importance can engage their attention. In 1875 the Supreme Court of the United States declared unconstitutional the statutes of certain States which imposed upon ship-owners or consignees a tax of \$1.50 for each owners or consignees a tax of \$1.50 for each passenger arriving from a foreign country, or, in lieu thereof, required a bond to indemnify the State and local authorities against expense for the future relief or support of such passengers. Since this decision the expense attending the care and supervision of immigrants has fallen on the States at whose ports they have landed. As a large majority of such immigrants have immediately more such immigrants have immediately upon their arrival proceded to the inland States and the Territories to seek permanent homes, it is manifestly unjust to impose upon the State whose shores they first reach the burden which it now bears. For this reason, and because of the prional importance of the subject, I record d legislation regarding the supervision grants at the ansitory care of immidebarkation. ECOMMENDATIONS. MISCEI the people of Alaska



of the city redept is in sm. laces for the public comments of the city and the health and comfort of its inhabitants. I commend these subjects to your favorable consideration.

The importance of timely legislation with respect to the ascertainment and dectaration of the vote for the Presidential Electors was sharply called to the attention of the people more than four years see. It is to be hoped that some well-defined measure may be devised before amother national election, which will render unnecessary a resort to any expenses of the defined measure for the defined measure may be devised before amother national election, which will render unnecessary a resort to any expenses for the defined measure for the defined measure of the defined measure for the defined m will render unnecessary a resort to any pedient of a temporary character for the termination of questions upon contested Ouestions which concern the very

Questions which concern the very existence of the Government and the liber is of the people were suggested by the proged illness of the late President and his office. It is provided by the serial artifulation in the fifth and his office. It is provided by the serial distribution, in the fifth and his office. It is provided by the serial distribution or a serial distribution of the Constitution, in the fifth and of the President from office, or the same shall devolve on the Via President. What is the intention of the Constitution in its specification of "inability" to discharge the powers and duties of said officer, or of the contingencies which call the Via-President to the exercise of Presidentia functions? Is the inability delegated in its na ure to long-continued intellectual incapacity or has it a broader import? What must be its extent and duration? How must its existence be established? Has the President whose mability is the subject of inquiry any voice of determining whether or not it exists? Or is the decision of that momentous and deli are question confined to the Vice-President? Or is it contemplated by the Constitution that Congress should provide by law precisely what should constitute inability, and how and by what tribunal or authority it is should be ascertained? If the inability proves to be temporary in its nature—and during its continuance the Vice-President lawfully exercises the functions of the Executive, by what tenure does he hold his office? Does he continue as President for the remainder of the four years' term, or would he elected President, if his inability should cease in the interval, be empowered to resume his office, and if having such lawful authority he should exercise it, would the Vice-President be hereupon empowered to resume his office, and if having such lawful authority he should exercise it, would the Vice-President be hereupon empowered to resume his office, and if having such lawful authority he can't and thoughtful consideration.

Deeply impressed with the gravity of

Lively Incidents That Occar in a Mining Camp.

Your correspondent had the pleasure a few days since, of meeting a citizen of the new mining comp and embryo city of Hailey, Idaho, the chief village of that promising ore-producing region, and, in addition to ome important facts relative to the material resources of the young tow, was told a number of an-ecdotes illustrative of life in a booming mining comp.

We live so fast in this age that we have almost forgotten the wild days of Julesbirg, Cheyenne and other points, which grew up and vanished or settled down to sober life, along the line of the Union Pacific Railway while it was being constructed. Indeed, our memories are so treacherous that we recall with difficulty the wicked life of Deadwood and Leadville. We have heard the story of "a man for breakfast," and that ludicrous one told of Deadwood's early days, when a Federal officer, clothed with the assumed dignity of his appointment, calling for a hot toddy with an egg in it, was met with the response from the barkeeper:

"Judge, you don't want no toddy." "But I do. I reckon I know what I want," retorted the gentleman addressed as "Judge."

" No, Judge, you are very much mistaken. I know what you want, and it ain't no toddy."

"Fellow, prepare for me the drink I ordered, and don't give me any more of your lip," replied the now irate officer of the Government.

His companion picked up his revolver at this juncture, and with all that grim humor which characterizes the genuine frontiersman retorted.

in a tin cup. Sabe?" The Judge glanced nervously at the murderous weapon, and meekly responded that he guessed the barkeeper was

about right, and took it straight, and in

the plebeian vessel aforenamed. My friend told me of an incident in his own experience almost a counterpart of the above story: "Crazy Hank," was a friend of his, and the two met in the Idaho saloon at Hailey. "Crazv Hank" was very much at sea, and invited the gentleman to drink with him. The request was declined with thanks, when the frontiersman with the insane sobriquet insisted, and upon being a second time refused, drew a dirk, and throwing his arm about my friend brought the weapon oppressively near his vital parts. Looking at the gleaming blade a moment, total abstinence seemed as inexpedient as a prohibitory

liquor law in Omaha, and the drinks were ordered, the man with the knife indicating his preference for whisky straight and "mighty strong." Every mining camp has its bullies.

ards, and are universally despised by the hardy frontiersmen. Hailey is no exception, and one of the class, who oc-Rattlesnake Jack." He dresses in buckskin, goes armed to the teeth, wears long hair, and covers his head with a slouched hat of buckskin, and calls himself a "bad man to handle." When he gets especially jolly he walks through the town, harmlessly firing his pistol and yelling for blood. One day Jack took in the town in his usual style, and proclaimed that he was spoiling for a fight and could lick any seven men in Hailey. He said he must have blood, and wanted the town to shell out its "big Injuns-seven of 'em at a time." Finally, a wiry, determined little gam-bler became disgusted with the fellow's insolence, and, addressing him in language more cogent than polite, dealt him several hard blows, closing up both his eyes and drawing the claret from his

proboscis. The cowardly bully was thoroughly whipped, and a few minutes later was marched off to jail, where he remained ten days. He is not so b-a-d now as he was. On another occasion a stranger, whose name is "Grizzly Bill," rode into Hailey

upon a fleet-flooted white pony and leaping from the saddle, without hitching the well-trained animal, he walked into the nearest saloon and fired his zeal and stirred up his soul by throwing in a few drinks. Returning to the pony, he de-liberately rode to the end of the street and, wheeling about, rode at a gallop through its entire length, firing his two revolvers into the ground on either side of his pony. When he reached the north end of the street he reloaded and repeated his feat while going in the oppoite direction, yelling, "Bring on your man; bring on your man. I am here to clean out this town." A bystander in a crowd called out, "Here's your man," and the bully drew near. Deputy Sheriff Steele stepped from the crowd and covering him with his pistol, quietly re-marked, "I am your man. Get down, I am the Sheriff." Turning his head toward the Sheriff Grizzly Bill smelled the unburnt powder in a big navy revolver. Socking his spurs in the flanks of the pony, the animal leaped forward and the daring deputy was sprawling on the earth and his prisoner out of sight in a flash. But it was too much for the temper of Steele, and hastening to his barn he quickly mounted a horse and started in pursuit. Later in the evening he returned leading the white pony, astride of which sat "Grizzly Bill," his legs tied together underneath the animal, his hands behind him in irons, and his revolvers in the pockets of his captor. The sentence of the magistrate completed the ruffian's humiliation, and he says Hailey is no good .- St. Louis

Globe-Democrat. -When the Supreme Court of the United States was first organized the justices wore gaudy gowns. A portrait in oil of the first Chief-Justice—John Jay—now hangs in the robing-room op-posite the Supreme Court room of Wash-ington, in which he is represented as wearing a black gown with a broad, bright red border around the neck and down the front, edged with gray, and sleeves with red border at top and bottom, also edged with gray.

-Darwin says that dogs do not fight antil one gives the other the lie. Then day." the dog which lies begins a fight to prove that he is the injured party. From all of which we infer that dogs don't

Our Young Folks.

MISS TIPTY-TOES.

She darts from room to room, Like a shuttle through the loom; In and out, away she goes; Who can catch Miss Tipty-Toes! Here she comes, there she flies: Now she laughs, now she cries; Full of joys and little woes Is my sweet Miss Tipty-Toes.

Gibble-gabble, how she talks! She's never still, never walks; And o'er all the house it snows With gay bits of Tipty-Toes.

Now your whisker she will tug, Then around your neck must hug; She joves you? Don't so suppose— Passing mood of Tipty-Toes.

She's a thousand things more dear, Thirteen dolls with all their gear; Belike, counts you one of those At most, does Queen Tipty-Toes. Yet most tender just at eve When all playthings she must leave; Then for little respite shows

Artful heart of Tipty-Toes. Still by day and still by night I grow fonder of the sprite; And her heart whoever knows He must love dear Tipty-Toes.

And I oft look down the years, Thinking of the hopes and fears When the rosebud is a rose And no more small Tipty-Toes.

—John Albee, in Wide Awaks.

"FAITHFUL IN LITTLE."

Mr. Howard and his daughter Ethel sat at the breakfast-table. They had finished breakfast, and Ethel was waiting very patiently behind the tea-pot. till her father should have finished reading his letters.

She was an only child, and her moth-"Judge, what you want is whisky straight, and what's more you'll take it wished that God had not taken her Mon wished that God had not taken her mother away from her so early, she had she could for her father in return. She talked to him, as he seemed to wish, and in very many ways added to his happiness and comfort. She sat looking at him now with loving eyes as he folded the letter he had been reading and put it back into the envelope. He glanced across at her as he did so.

"I must go to town at once," he said; ring the bell, Ethel; I must catch the next train."

"But you haven't been into the conservatory yet, papa," said Ethel; wondering how anything could be of sufficient importance to make her father forget the plants in which he took so much pride.

The servant came in at that moment. be brought round to the door at once. Then he called Ethel into the hall, and These fellows are usually arrant cow- said, as he hastily put on his coat: "I cannot stay for the plants this

morning, but I think I may safely leave | ing and adjusting nice chances. It did them to you, Ethel. I would sooner all very well before the flood, when a

it as soon as I have seen you off. You will be back to-night, won't you?" "Yes, I shall be back early this evening, I expect. Good-by, dear. I trust you to take care of my plants."

Ethel watched her father ride down the road, and was just turning from the window to go to the conservatory, when a pretty little pony-chaise appeared in sight. In it were seated two ladies and a little girl, and Ethel soon recognized of commanders. "It was exceedingly them as Mrs. Wheeler (a lady who dangerous," said his antagonist, the a little girl, and Ethel soon recognized lived about a mile away), and her sister and niece. This same niece was a take in a campaign against him. He quickly out to meet them.

"There you are, as merry as ever!" exclaimed Mrs. Wheeler, drawing the pony up in front of the house. "No, to catch the ten o'clock train. May thought you would like to go with us, Ethel.

"Oh! so I should. It would be nice. But as Ethel spoke, she remembered her father's words: "I trust you." and the bright smile passed from her

"No, thank you, Mrs. Wheeler," she said; "I am very sorry, but I cannot go. Papa left me his plants to water: he went off in a great hurry just now."
"Oh, nonsense!" cried May, "you mustn't stay for them; it's absurd. They'll be all right, and you'll see plenty quite as nice at the flower- to start a Norwegian colony in these show.

Mrs. Wheeler looked at Ethel very steadily for a moment, and then said: "Could not one of the servants water them. dear."

"No, papa wished me to doit. Thank

Mrs. Wheeler did not say any more, but May was not at all satisfied. She jumped out of the chaise, and tried by kisses and loving words, to persuade her friend to join them. It was very hard for Ethel to keep on refusing, when she really wanted to go so much, and she had to bite her lips to keep back the tears of disappointment; but she still said "No." and at last she saw the little party drive off without her. Then she went to the conservatory, and very carefully watered the plants, one by one. Her task occupied her for a long time, and, as she passed from one to another with her water-can, she kept thinking of the flower-show, and how May would enjoy it; but she did not feel at all sorry that she had re-fused to go. She knew that she had done what was right, and that if she had gone she could not have been lived there with Ole Bull say that when happy, or enjoyed looking at the beau- in trouble he would go to his violin, tiful flowers, while she felt she had and, taking it up silently, would play neglected her father's plants at home.

Mr. Howard came home early in the evening, and Ethel met him with a There is a story, too, that the night be-bright smile. He looked at her earnest- fore he left his forest home he took a ly, as if to see whether there were any traces of sorrow or disappointment in time in a sad, half-crazy way, broke its her face, and then stooped down and kissed her.

"So you would not go to the flower-show, Ethal? I wish I had been at home, that you might have gone. I saw Mrs. Wheeler as I came home, and she

"I have been quite happy at home," all of which we infer that dogs don't know any more than men.—Boston replied Ethel, "and I could not go, papa; I had not watered the plants." I know, E hel, said Mr. Howard. softly; "I am very glad that you acted top in about three years.

as you did. Always be as careful to do your duty as you have been to-day, my child. Remember, 'He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful, also, in much; and he that is unjust in the least is unjust, also, in much."—Early

Things Money Can't Do.

Some boys and girls have an idea that money can do almost anything, but this is a mistake. Money, it is true, can do a great deal, but it cannot do everything. I could name you a thousand things it cannot buy. It was meant for good, and it is a good thing to have, but all this depends on how it is used. If used wrongly, it is an injury rather than a benefit. Beyond all doubt, however, there are many things better than it is, and which it cannot purchase, no matter how much we may have of it.

If a man has not a good education, all his money cannot buy it for him. He can scarcely ever make up for h s early waste of opportunities. He may say, as I have heard men saying: "I would give all I have if I only had a good education and a well-trained mind; but he will say it in vain. His

money alone can't obtain it. Neither will wealth itself give a man or a woman good manners. Nothing. next to good health, is of more importance than easy, graceful, self-possessed manners. But they can't be had for mere money.

. A man who is what is called "shoddy," who has not taste and correct manners, will never buy them, though he would, no doubt, like it. They are not to be had in the market. They are nowhere for sale. You might as er had died before she had learned to well try to buy sky, or cloud, or sun-

Money can't purchase a good conscience. If a poor man, or a boy, or a been so tenderly watched over by her girl-any one-has a clear conscience kind father, that she had never felt that gives off a tone like a sound bell lonely and neglected, as many mother- when touched by the hammer, then be less children do. And Ethel did what sure he is vastly richer than the millionaire who does not possess such a poured out his tea for him, and read or conscience. Good principles are better than gold. All the gold of Golconda couldn't buy them for a man who hasn't them already. - Church Union.

Promptness.

Among the qualities needed in busi-ness, and in all work of whatever kind, is the quality of promptness. He who is always a little behind time can never win the highest success. He is constantly trying to catch up with himself. and has neither the strength nor the opportunity to make the most rapid advance.

Sydney Smith has well and wittily said: "In order to do anything in this and Mr. Howard ordered his horse to world that is worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank, thinking of the cold and the danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculat-"Yes, I will, papa. I will set about cess for six or seven centuries afterwaits, and hesitates, and consults his brother, and his uncle, and his first cousins, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age-that he has lost so much time in consulting his first cousins and particular friends that he has no time eft to follow their advice." Napoleon was one of the most prompt

Duke of Wellington, "to make a misgreat friend of Ethel's, and she ran instantly saw it, and immediately quickly out to meet them. offered."

In business, in scholarship, in statespony up in front of the house. "No, we must not get out, dear. We are going to the flower show, and we want ready when the occasion demands. He should be in that state which one describes as "sleeping with your pistol under your pillow, and it at full-cock." In many emergencies a moment lost loses all. Be prompt in the performance of every duty, and success will be yours. -Golden Days.

Ole Bull's Utopian Venture.

In the mountains of Pennsylvania are the remains of three small villages that have an interesting history. About twenty-five years ago Ole Bull, the great violinist, went far back from the frontiers of civilization, and endeavored mountains. He purchased forty square miles of land, and brought over from Norway five or six hundred of his countrymen to make a settlement. The experiment was a failure. The houses built by the settiers have nearly all you very much, but I am sure I must tumbled down, the clearings have grown not go, Mrs. Wheeler." have sought homes elsewhere, many of them returning to their native land, disgusted with their experience in the New World. The principal of these towns was Oleona, which was to have been the capital of the new territory that Ole Bull intended to govern, and near which he built his castle. He built a hotel with a music hall attached, where free concerts were given, but the scheme was a failure, and the disappointment of the originator was great. He buried himself in the solitude of the mountains for nearly two years. At last came an end to his Utopian dream, and he left his castle on the hill, and went to the old country to resume his successful career as a violinist, and, no doubt, the public has reason to be thankful that his attempt to found a colony was unsuccessful. Men who such wild music as was never heard except in his castle on the mountain. favorite violin, and, after playing a long strings and buried it on the mountain at midnight. How much truth there may be in the many stories told by the imaginative inhabitants cannot be discovered, but Ole Bull evidently did some strange things in his famous castold me that they had a very enjoyable day." dianapolis Journal.

> -The Washington monument has climbed up 220 feet. It will reach the

TORMENT, INDEED

mindeus of a boy satory of a dog and the comet, and which we here give in a short extract from the boy's letter: "Golly, Bob, you ought to have been there last night to a seen the fun. Tom Winkins' dorg Toddles was a settin' at the gate a gazin' at the Comit, when along comes old Sykes durned rat tarties of the same and the 2 fought. The tarrier proved too much for Toddles, and afore they could haul him off the battle ground he had made a good square meal off his hide. Tom was in despair. A kind looking gentleman in a broad brim hat told him to get a bottle of Sr. Jacoss On. and rub him with it, and it would cure him in no time. What does Tom do but steal into the chapel at Vesper time and slide into Father Jacobs confessional box and beg of him a bottle of his oil with which to rub his dorg. The Father felt of Tom's head; it was hot an' afore Tom could utter a prayer, two men were luggin' him home followed by a great crowd, who kept at a safe distance, thinking he had been bit by a mad dorg. The more he kieked and screamed to be let free, the tighter they held on to him." In reference to another torment, the Chicago Western Catholic recently wrote: "Mr. Joel D. Harvey, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, of this city, has spent over two thousand dollars on medicine for his wife, who was suffering dreadfully from rheumatism, and without deriving any benefit whatever; yet two bottles of Sr. Jacozs Oil accomplished what the most skillful medical men falled in doing. We could give the names of hundreds who have been cured by this wonderful remedy did space permit us. The latest man who has been made happy through the use of this valuable liniment is Mr. Jasnes A. Conlan, librarian of the Union Catholic Library of this city. The following is Mr. Conlan's indorsement:

Union Catholic Library Association,

Union Catholic Library Association, Infon Catholic Library Association,

204 Decreases Street,
Chilcago, Sept. 16, 1880.

I wish to add my testimony to the merits of St.
Jacons Oil as a cure for rheumatism. One bottle has cured me of this troublesome disease, which gave me a great deal of bother for a long time; but, thanks to the remedy, I am cured. This statement is unsolicited by any one in its interest.

Very respectfully,
James A. Conlan, Librarian.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, wheth-

er of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a per-fect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more cercasionally (two or three times a week, if trust you to water them than any one man could consult his friends upon an tain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller any flush prospector will treat) takes in overdose of benzine, is known as careful, there's a good child." intended publication for a hundred and tifty years, and then live to see its suc--standing cases. Usually this n werd; but at present a man doubts, and will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS

will be sufficient. The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vender of SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

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D: BULL'S SYRUP

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